half mile pole, the chestnut filly went up to Irons, and deprived her of the lead, Throgneck taking second place, and waiting at Ross a quarter. A capital contest now ensued, and they raced to other side as one with each other, that a short would have covered the field. Rounding into the home stretch, Ross Bonheur improved the pace, and drawing away from her rivals at every stride passed the judge's stand a winner of the race by a clear length in 1 minute and 47½ seconds; Throgneck beating Irons by two lengths for second place.

The second race was for the Association Purse of $500, one mile and repeat, for which Throgneck Ross Bonheur, and Messrs. T. & C. W. Doswell's chestnut filly Fanny Washington, were entered. Throgneck was, however, withdrawn, as he is entered and runs for the great four-mile race on Friday, and he owner wished to save him as fresh as possible. His withdrawal caused long odds to be bet on Fanny Washington winning; $100 to $30 being freely offered.

*First Heat.*—A good start was effected, Ross Bonheur having the inside position. The Virginian filly however at once took the field and led the first time round by two clear lengths; time 2 minutes. In this occasion they ran to the quarter pole the second time round, when Fanny Washington improved the pace, which hitherto had been wretched, and Ross began to creep up. On the far side, the jockey of the latter made a vigorous effort to collar Fanny Washington, but without success, as the latter without difficulty shook her off. At the turn into the homestretch, Ross again made an attempt to close up with her opponent, and reduced the gap to a length. A really fine home stretch, Fanny Washington easily stalling off Ross's challenge, and without being fairly extended, won the best very easily by a length. Time, 3 min. 49 sec.

*Second Heat.*—Ross Bonheur having been withdrawn, Fanny Washington entered over, the winner of the race.

SUMMARY.

PONY BEECH PARK, Pa., Oct. 10, 1860.—*Handicap Race*, on mile—entrance $100 half ft, and $20 if declared with $500 added by the association.
Thomas Puryear's ch. f. Ross Bonheur, 3 yrs., by J. imp. Glencoe, out Mildwood, by imp. Monarch, 87 lbs. ..... 1
C. S. Shoup's g. g. Throgneck, 3 yrs., by Cracker, dam Sallie Ward, 93 lbs. ..... 2
T. and T. W. Doswell's gr. m. Irons 5 yrs., by Rejiser, dam Black Sally, by Prince George, 103 lbs. ..... 3
Time..... 1:47¾

SAME DAY.—*Association Purse*.—Two mile heats, $500.
T. and T. W. Doswell's ch. f. Fanny Washington, 5 yrs. ..... 1 1
Thomas Puryear's ch. f. Ross Bonheur, 3 yrs. ..... 2 dr

TIME.

| | Half mile. | Mile. | Two miles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First heat | 1:06 | 2:00 | 3:49 |

On Friday some good racing is anticipated, the four-mile race, which always possesses such attraction for the public, and a race of mile heats, being set down for that day.

## ART ITEMS.

—The saddest event we have been called upon to chronicle in these brief comments upon the current transactions of the republic of art is the death of Mr. A. Van Beest, the marine painter, whose merits were but beginning to be appreciated by the connoisseurs in this country. We announced a few weeks ago that Mr. Van Beest was in a fair way of recovery, and there were then favorable symptoms in his disease; but he soon grew worse, and was removed to St. Luke's Hospital where he died on the 9th inst., and was buried on Thursday in Greenwood Cemetery, a large number of artists and personal friends being present at the funeral. His disease was cancer in the stomach. He was a native of Holland, and had been a midshipman in the Dutch navy, and had held a commission in the service of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia. His early familiarity with the stormy seas of the North was remarkably manifested in his pictures, in which he delighted to represent the ocean lashed into a fury by the howling blasts of the tempest; ships dashed to pieces on a rocky coast, sailors clinging to a wreck, old hulks lying in rusty decay on the sea-side, lighthouses on solitary promontories, pirates in their midnight expeditions, and ships of war enveloped in smoke and flames were the subjects he traveled in, and never before did any artist throw so much of the romantic and savage aspect of sea life into a picture as he has done in his numerous compositions. There was nothing in him but did "suffer a sea change." After leaving the Russian navy, he traveled extensively in the northern countries of Europe, spending a year among the fiords of Iceland, and making sketches of Mount Hecla, the Geysers, and the wild scenery of the coast. He afterward spent some time in the Mediterranean, then crossed the Atlantic, and after exhausting the coast of Brazil, he went to the Falkland Islands, then went round Cape Horn into the Pacific, and from California crossed overland to the Atlantic. The same restless love of adventure and fondness for coast scenes and the wild life of an ocean rover, which had impelled him before, led him here to explore our sea shores, and he was more familiar with our coast scenery from the Mississippi to Mount Desert than many of our own artists have been. He spent two Summers in Nantucket, and was the only artist who has ever made a really characteristic picture of a whaleship. During the past summer, he had been on a long yacht cruise, and only returned to New-York on account of his increasing illness. He sketched and painted with great rapidity, and dashed the color upon the canvass with a nervous impetuosity that seemed like haphazard work. Every stroke of his brush told with marvelous force, and produced just the effect he intended. He had projected a series of large paintings illustrating our naval victories of the last war with England, but he had finished only two of them, the capture of the Guerriere by the Constitution, and the attack on the privateer General Armstrong in the harbor of Fayal. His smaller paintings and crayon drawings were very numerous and the best of his performances. He was small in stature, quick, nervous and impulsive in his movements, and as a matter of course, strongly imbued with the peculiarities of ocean life. He was particularly sensitive on the subject of his nationality, and had a great horror of being mistaken for a German. He must have been something over thirty-five years of age at the time of his death, and had been about five years in this country. He reposes quietly in the sylvan solitude of Greenwood, but he should have been "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried," or else by the sea side, where the wild waves whose music he loved so well, would break over his last resting place.

—At the rooms of Goupil & Co., in Broadway, may be seen the first examples that have been exhibited to the public of the artistic talent of our fair countrywoman, Miss Stebbins, who has chosen the profession of a sculptor for her career in life. They consist of two small ideal statues, in marble, of "Labor," and a life-size bust of Charlotte Cushman. The statues are very pretty parlor ornaments—one representing Commerce, in the form of a gallant youth in the dress of a yachtsman, and the other a Miner, an Apollo in a pair of trousers, with a safety lamp on his head and a pickax on his arm. They are very genteel figures and wrought with most exquisite beauty. The portrait bust of "Our Charlotte" is not at all idealized, but still a good looking likeness of the subject.

—At Goupil's Gallery may also be seen the Holy Family of Murillo, which was brought here from Lima or some other Spanish-American city, and has been some fifteen years in the possession of the family of the late Henry Brevoort. We understand that the picture is to be sent to Europe for sale, unless a purchaser for it should be found here. There is also on exhibition at this art-depot a painting by Mr. Bull recently received from Rome, representing the Temptation of Christ in the Wilderness. Though painted in Rome it bears evidence of the young artist's study of German masters.

—The artists of the Studio Building in Tenth street improvised a hasty but a very respectable show of paintings for the Prince of Wales. Among them were Gignoux's Moonlight View of Niagara Falls and Lentze's Maid of Saragossa, from the collection of Mr Belmont; Hicks's Doctor Kane, a new picture by Lang, landscapes by Kensett, Gifford, Mignot Suydam, &c.

—A monster statue of the Virgin Notre-Dame-de-France has recently been consecrated with great pomp at Puy, Haute Loire, of a very remarkable character. Twenty-five Archbishops and Bishops, and the Duc de Malakoff, assisted at the consecration. This brazen Virgin is placed upon Mount Corneille, and is, altogether, a remarkable image; she is seventy feet high, with a winding stair-case in her interior: she weighs 150 tuns, cost 400,000 francs, and was modeled by the sculptor Bonnassieux. The brass cannon of which she is composed were a present from the Emperor of the French, and they were probably taken at Savas opol, though it is said they were captured at Solferino.

—A great mission exists at present in England for erecting statues to the memory of dead worthies, and there seems to be some difficulty in discovering suitable names to commemorate. Captain Cook, the great navigator, and Doctor Watts, the great psalmist, are among the latest subjects that have been selected for a posthumous distinction. But there are still a vast number of memorable Englishmen who might be statued with great propriety, who will probably have to wait a good many years before their bronze effigies decorate the highways of the country they helped to enrich and enlighten.

—The wealth of France, in works of art, is almost incomputable and yet an attempt has been made, if not to compute the actual commercial value of the works of art belonging to the nation, at least to take their census. A catalogue has been commenced by order of the Government, of all the works of art in the French museums and palaces, and the number of 40,000 has already been reached. Another catalogue is to be commenced of all the paintings and sculptures in the public buildings of France—the hospitals, churches, convents, town halls, colleges, &c.

—All our artists are flocking back to the city in great numbers. The wedding of Mr. Haseltine, on Wednesday, brought a considerable number, and the exhibition and the ball to the Prince attracted more. Gifford, Suydam, and Lentze, of the "Studio," are back at their old quarters.

## MR. WM. DUER IN CALIFORNIA.

*To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.*

SIR: Considerable interest has been excited here by a communication in THE TRIBUNE of Aug. 3, signed "Sacramento," commending upon the course of Wm. Duer, and the reply of the latter, under date of Aug 10.

If Mr Duer would have it understood that there is anything in his California antecedents and avowed principles which, in the judgment of any honorable man can justify his present affiliation with any branch of the Democratic party then I have no hesitation in saying that his reply to "Sacramento" gives an entirely false impression. He has the same right as any other man to change his opinions of either men or measures; but he has no right to attempt to justify his present course and maintain his consistency by a misrepresentation of his former professions.

It may be true that he never distinctly and technically avowed himself a Republican, but it is also true that when a candidate for the office of County Clerk, if he entertained any such feelings toward the party as he now states, he was most careful to conceal them. And more than this While, after such a lapse of time I will not undertake to quote his precise language, I state unhesitatingly that in repeated conversations between him and myself he avowed opinions and sentiments so nearly identical with my own and those of Republicans generally, that, believing him to be a Republican in all but name, I urged him to come out openly and take position with us. No Republican could express himself in stronger terms of denunciation of Mr. Douglas and of the Democratic party, in regard to the whole course of both in relation to the Slavery issues between the two parties, than were employed by him. The repeal of the Missouri compromise he declared to be an infamous outrage, and condemned in the strongest terms the conduct of the Administration in Kansas. With regard, also, to the general question of the extension of Slavery, and the character and effects of the institution, the opinions he expressed were substantially my own. I cannot possibly be mistaken as to the purport of these conversations. One of them was held in the presence of a third party whose recollection of it corresponds precisely with my own, only it extends to some specific declarations of a still stronger character.

Mr. Duer having made public issue as to his former opinions and his conversations with me not having been at all of a confidential character, I feel at entire liberty to set him right so far as I am before the world. He may have seen something in the course of Mr. Douglas and his party within the past three years to change his opinion of them and command them to his sympathies, but men generally will be puzzled to guess what it is. For myself, I confess few things in the aspect of affairs are more melancholy than to see a public man of fine powers, and, so far as I know, of heretofore reputable public character, so completely falsifying his former professions, by entering into a trading condition with a party he has so strongly condemned, for the express purpose of defeating men whose principles he has himself substantially avowed and accepted. His motives he himself, and the public to whom he and his associates in the trade appeal, must judge; but the people of the Empire State, and especially the friends of Messrs. Bell and Everett, are made of different stuff from what I supposed them to be, if they can be transferred at pleasure by any such band of political speculators.

The other points of controversy between Mr. Duer and "Sacramento" are of less importance, and I shall refer to them but briefly. Mr. Duer, in 1856, was a warm advocate of the Vigilance Committee and its operations. In consequence of his course in that matter, it was understood that he had lost favor with some of the higher Courts, and had suffered in his professional practice, which had never been large. His nomination by the People's Committee for the office of County Clerk was not on account of any supposed special fitness for the place, for the fact was notoriously the reverse, but was in consequence of sympathy for him, for the reasons above named. The Republican County Convention indorsed the People's Municipal ticket, because a large majority of the Republican party were either members or sympathizers with the Vigilance Committee, and at that time and since it was felt to be specially important not only that we should have a good municipal administration, but that the action of the people in 1856 should be sustained. Mr. Duer is, however, entirely mistaken if he supposes he could have been elected without the Republican vote. On the contrary, he had very few but Republican votes. The Democratic party has always had, as it had in 1857, its regular party ticket, and most of the party have voted for it. In accepting the nominations of the People's Committee, and making them their own, the Republican Convention did not insist that all the candidates upon it should be rigid Republicans, but they would not have indorsed any man assuming the attitude of opposition to the party which Mr. Duer professes to have occupied, and he could not but have been aware of the fact at that time, however unconscious of it he may be now. IRA P. RANKIN.

*San Francisco*, Sept. 18, 1860.

## POLITICAL.

### THE CANVASS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. H. B. STANTON will speak
At Middletown.....Friday, Oct. 12.
At Buffalo.....Saturday, Oct. 13.
The Hon. DANIEL ULLMAN will speak
At Rochester.....Monday, Oct. 22.
At Geneva.....Tuesday, Oct. 23.
At Chittenango.....Wednesday, Oct. 24.
At Greenstown.....Thursday, Oct. 25.
The Hon. CHARLES L. BEALE will speak
At Coxsackie.....Thursday, Oct. 18.
At Poughkeepsie.....Friday, Oct. 19.
Gen. B. F. BRUCE will speak
At Townsendville.....Friday, Oct. 12.
At Romulusville.....Saturday, Oct. 13.

The Hon. JAMES T. BRADY of New-York, and SAMUEL G. COURTNEY esq., of Albany, will address the Democracy of the State at the times and places hereinafter enumerated:

At Binghamton.....Thursday, Oct. 18.
At Elmira.....Friday, Oct. 19.
At Waterloo.....Saturday, Oct. 20.
At Syracuse.....Monday, Oct. 22.
At Rochester.....Tuesday Oct. 23.

—The position in the Presidential canvass of the Hon. James Guthrie has been a matter of some dispute, especially in Kentucky. It has of late been reported that Mr. Guthrie would support Douglas; this report was flatly denied by *The Louisville Courier* supported by the following letter from Mr. Guthrie himself:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 1, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of yours of this date with the inclosed paragraph from *The Sandy Valley Advocate*. You both know what passed at the time you called on me to know the course I would take as to the nominations made at Baltimore, and that I declined to pledge myself to support either Mr. Breckinridge or Mr. Douglas, and among other things said that I did not consider either a regular nominee of the party. There were other things said as you may recollect.

Afterwards, in a conversation with J. C. Mason, I stated to him the substance of this conversation, and according to my recollection said under the circumstances, that I would have felt bound to have voted for the nominee of the party had one been made, *but that the division must result in the election of Lincoln, and that I had no heart for the contest.* A good deal more was said by Mr Mason, and probably more by myself, but I made no reflection on either Mr Breckinridge or Mr. Douglas, except to regret that the two nominations had been made.

Neither conversation was meant for the Press, and I have a decided objection to being dragged before the public, and having different versions of private conversations.

Very respectfully, JAMES GUTHRIE.

Whereupon the Hon. John C. Mason of Owensville publishes the following explanation:

"It is not for me to say whether Mr. Guthrie said to Messrs. Haldeman and McKee, the editors of *The Louisville Courier*, that 'he could not support Mr. Breckinridge, because by so doing he would be giving aid to the election of Lincoln;' but I do say that Mr. Guthrie told me that he so said to them. At the Louisville Convention I called on Mr. Guthrie. Col. Caldwell informed me of the time and place he would be at leisure. I went to him and had a long by-conversation. I did not understand it to be a secret one; and whenever I heard it circulated that Mr. Guthrie was for Breckinridge, I repeated frequently what he said to me, contained in the above quotation marks; and I have a *vivid recollection* of that statement, as well as the reasons he gave for making the statement. He said the editors of *The Courier* pressed him for the reason why he would not vote for Breckinridge. He did not say what ticket he would support; but he would unite to defeat Lincoln. I was surprised at the denial of *The Courier*, for I knew Mr. McKee and Mr. Guthrie to be men of truth; and having heard Mr Guthrie say so, I could not have expected a denial from any quarter."

—The Republicans of South Salem, Westchester Co. held a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Presbyterian church of that place on Thursday evening last. The people were addressed by G. W. W. Hegeman of New-York, who revieved, in a speech of nearly two hours in length, the Democratic record on the issues of the campaign. His effort was a masterly one and held undivided the attention of his large audience. The Wide-Awakes from the adjoining towns and about 250 ladies were present. Another meeting will be held at the same place on Oct. 25, at which Chauncey M. Depew will speak.

## PERSONAL.

—Mr. John Cassell, the eminent London publisher of cheap Works for the Million, who has spent some months in this country, returns to England in the Arago to-day. He leaves many warm friends among us. We learn incidentally that the circulation of his "Illustrated Bible," issued in numbers, has reached in the two hemispheres the unprecedented number of 200,000 copies.

—Mr. Elliot, English Minister at Naples, has returned to London.

—At the *conversazione* on Wednesday evening, in the Corporation Galleries, Glasgow, immediately after Lord Brougham had partaken of a cup of tea a gentleman stepped up to the purveyor and offered him half a sovereign for the cup, which was at once accepted.

—More than twelve years ago, a man named Middleton Belk published in a Southern paper a statement that he had cured himself of cancer by applying cranberries. The statement had a wide circulation and has frequently reappeared. The following announcement from a Mobile paper gives the final result:

Died in the City of Mobile, Sept. 27, 1860, Middleton Belk, aged 56. Cancer 20 years' standing.

—A private letter from Turin says the *Courrier du Havre* of the 25th ult., contains this statement: "Garibaldi *alone* is in the secret of the moment at which the Hungarian insurrection is to break out. He has the greatest difficulty in restraining the liberals of Hungary until he gives the signal. At the present moment Kossuth, Klapka, Téleki and others are in Turin, awaiting until the secret hour shall strike on the Garibaldian clock."

—The King of the Pumpkins for the year of grace 1860 was inaugurated at the Halle in Paris, on the 24th ult. It measures ten feet four inches in circumference, and weighs 319 pounds. It was carried about the market with this inscription: "The King of the Pumpkins of 1860, born in Touraine on the 6th of April, gathered September 20th, 1860."

—A Neapolitan correspondent of the Paris *Presse* thus speaks of Garibaldi: "The Neapolitans believe him invulnerable. When he is covered with balls, they say, he has only to shake his red shirt, and they fall at his feet. It is probably on account of this superstition that he has been saved thus far from the hand of the assassin. Remember that he entered the city alone, when it was defended by numerous soldiers—six thousand it is said. The forts were in their hands, and they could have burnt Naples. Beneath the windows of the Foresteria, where he addressed the people, the royal guard was under arms behind the closed shutters of the palace. The marines were at the arsenal, making hostile demonstrations. The cannons of La Carmina could have riddled the carriage of the Dictator as they raised upon the people on the same evening. And yet Garibaldi passed twenty times through the crowd, in an open carriage. He remained an entire evening at the St Charles theater which had been illuminated in his honor. The carriage in which he rode from Salerno to Naples was full of strangers. He reached the chateau of St. Elmo on Sunday with a few officers and dismissed the garrison in the simplest manner. And not a holy Catholic bell whistled round him."

—The Paris correspondent of *The London Times* says:

"The electric cable upon which the Emperor had relied for communication with Paris during his tour in Algeria having been unfortunately broken on Sept. 15, people have been at a loss to know by what means he received and transmitted intelligence with the rapidity which it is evident he must have done. The explanation is this: the imperial dispatches were sent by an uninterrupted telegraphic wire from Algiers to Oran and conveyed thence in a few hours by fast steamers to Carthagena, between which city and Paris the telegraph exists. The statement in the *Moniteur* that the Empress only heard of the death of her sister when she returned to Fontainebleau is an official fiction. That sad event was known at Algiers a few hours after it occurred, and it was the real reason why the Empress did not go to the ball, although it was thought desirable to instruct the Algiers papers to say only that she had heard of her sister being seriously ill. A special correspondent of the *Bullier* agency, who was sent to Algiers to report the imperial progress, writes that on the morning of the day of the ball the Emperor told the Empress that her sister was in an alarming state and that the Empress, thereupon expressed her determination to start for Paris at once to see her. The Emperor then felt compelled to say that the journey would be useless, as the real fact was that the Duchess of Alba was dead. Notwithstanding her grief the Empress went through the ceremony of laying the first stone of the Boulevard Eugenie, but she refused to go to the ball, and struck out of the programme the excursion to Blidah, where it seems, a wonderful orange bower and been prepared in her reception, and where the people, not being allowed to know the very sufficient reason for the disappointment, were greatly displeased."

—*The Northern Daily Whig* thus speaks of Lord Brougham at Glasgow:

"The 'old man eloquent' met with a tremendous reception. Had the hall been better ventilated, or the crush less, the audience might have made still greater exertions to applaud. From what I had heard during the day I was fearful of the result. Any defect of articulation from that cause would have been fatal to success in a hall of such vast dimensions. Every syllable, however—at least of the more emphatic passages—was distinctly heard. The voice, indeed, when at its best, exhibited but few symptoms of age, and it was impossible to listen to its energetic and often telling utterances without thinking of how often it had thrilled the highest courts of law in the kingdom, and made the British Senate ring with the claims of popular liberty and right. Occasionally he became flat, and seemed to save himself for those passages best suited for effect. He stood leaning on a desk during the delivery, and not a drop of water did he touch the whole time. For a man of his advanced years—eighty-two—the address was a wonderful effort—wonderful for the physical exertion of it in so heated an assembly, during a period of not less than 2¼ hours; and wonderful—perhaps still more wonderful—for its fullness of matter, and pervading intellectual grasp through so wide a variety of themes. Yet, it was too long—too discursive—and too dogmatical on one or two points. For instance, he spoke strongly in favor of cooperative societies of workmen, which are neither more nor less than large trading companies, the practicability and the advantage of which are extremely doubtful. He was, likewise, unnecessarily severe on the much talking of the House of Commons, especially as he himself was setting the example of extraordinary prolixity. Yet the language of the address was throughout characterized by great freshness and vigor; and, as his voice regained its strength toward the end, the audience sat it well out."

## BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

### THE TAX BOOKS FOR 1860 APPROVED.

The Board met at 12 m. yesterday in their chamber, No. 17 City Hall, the President, WM. F. STEWART, esq., in the chair.

Supervisor PURDY, from the Committee on Annual Taxes, made the following report on the tax levy.

The Committee on Annual Taxes to whom was referred the annual communication from the Controller, transmitting a statement of the moneys to be raised by taxation in 1860, with the draft of an ordinance to levy the same (printed as document No. 8), respectfully

REPORT:

That they have carefully examined said statements, and compared the amounts therein with the sums appropriated by the Board of Supervisors for State and County purposes, and by the Common Council for City purposes for the current year and find the same to be correct.

The amount of appropriations made by the Board of Supervisors according to the Controller's statement is..... $3,573,[illegible]
Are the payment of this sum is to be provided for as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. By taxes..... | $3,512,481 19 | |
| 2. Excise License Fees..... | 9,000 00 | |
| 3. By General Fund..... | 35,000 00 | —3,576,333 [illegible] |
| In addition to the above amount of $3,512,481 19, required to pay the appropriations for the year, there is to be raised for the Commissioners of Record, as hereinafter stated..... | 672,054 26 | |
| And a further sum not to supply deficiencies in the product of the taxes in pursuance of sec 5, chap. 300 of the Laws of 1860, of..... | 69,261 31 | —741,315 57 |
| Total for State and County..... | | $3,613,649 26 |

The amount required to be raised by taxation for city purposes, according to the Controller's statement is..... $6,913,422 9
From this there should be deducted the following amounts, viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For "Beekman Street Extension," which your Committee are informed will not be needed..... | $7,500 | |
| Amount received from the Commissioners of Excise to be applied to the support of the poor of the Alms House Department, as stated in the Controller's communication to the Board, called Oct. 9..... | 19,294 | 41,564 00 |
| | | $6,872,258 91 |

In addition to the above amount required to be raised to pay the appropriations made by the Corporation there must be levied to supply deficiencies in the taxes, as per Sec. 1 of Chap. 309 of the Laws of 1860, the sum of..... 293,190 59
Total for Corporation..... $6,165,449 60

RECAPITULATION.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the whole amount of taxes required to be levied in 1860 is as follows, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| For State and County purposes..... | $3,873,059 27 |
| For City purposes..... | 6,065,449 60 |
| Total..... | $9,738,507 86 |

Among the items included in the amount to be raised for State and County purposes the sum of $72,054 26 is inserted under the head of "Commissioners of Record" in compliance with a peremptory mandamus from the Supreme Court, of which a copy is hereto entered. While your Committee do not admit the right of the Courts to interfere with the action of legislative bodies by directing them to do or not to do the bidding of other bodies whose powers emanate from the same source as their own, your Committee are impelled by a sense of public benefit to acquiesce in this instance and at this time.

The necessity for immediate action in levying taxes for the year, as stated in a communication from the Controller, under date of October 9, 1860 (see Journal, p. —), renders it impossible to postpone the matter any longer, without exposing the Finance Department to serious embarrassments, as a considerable portion of the revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of the taxes are about to mature, without means in the treasury to meet the same.

The amount to be raised for City purposes includes the following items:

| | |
|---|---|
| Central Park Maintenance and Government of..... | $39,000 |
| Laying out the City north of 155th street..... | 16,000 |

In relation to these items the Committee would remark that the resolution of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park (see Journal, vol. 1, p. 556) in pursuance of sec. 4, of chap. 250 of the laws of 1860, was for the sum of $97,500, that being the estimate of expenditure for one year from the date of the passage of said act, (March 9, 1860); but upon conference with members of that commission, the sum of $39,000 is estimated to be sufficient for the present fiscal year, terminating December 31, 1860, and the same has accordingly been inserted.

The sum mentioned for laying out the city north of One-Hundred-and-Fifty-fifth street, made a requisition for the sum of $20,000, to carry on the work contemplated by the act creating said commission during the current year, but subsequently notified the Controller that the sum of $16,000 would suffice, consequently your Committee have inserted that sum.

| | |
|---|---|
| The total valuation of 1860 is..... | $577,209,656 97 |
| The total valuation of 1859..... | 559,022,722 00 |
| Increase..... | $18,207,934 97 |

The Board of Supervisors have no control over the constant rate of by tax for City or State purposes. These are fixed by laws of the State and by the ordinances of the Common Council.

The great increase in the amount to be raised in this county for the use of the State at large deserves the serious attention of our citizens. A heavy State tax falls with special severity on the taxpayers of this county, where the valuation of property is constantly increasing.

In view of the facts as stated above, your Committee herewith submit for adoption the following ordinance.

Respectfully submitted,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
JAMES DAVIS,
WALTER ROCHE,
SILAS R. DUTCHER,
Committee on Annual Taxes.

Mr. PURDY said he would not press this matter today, but the head of the Finance Department was exceedingly anxious to meet engagements to pay revenue bonds, for which the confirmation of the tax books was absolutely necessary. The Courts had interfered with the Board and prevented that prompt action which the Board were desirous of taking on all matters, and now pieces itv required that the levy should be passed at once with obnoxious items in it.

Mr. TWEED was unwilling to act on the matter unless both readily understood it, which he confessed he did not. He hoped the matter would be postponed, for a time at least, until the Tax Committee could amend their report by submitting a detailed statement of the items for which money was to be raised. He desired also to inquire how far the Board could be compelled to put in the heavy Central Park appropriation. He was opposed to that.

Mr. PURDY said he disliked some of these appropriations as much as any man, but necessity and public duty compelled a quiescence in something which, were not the public treasury in a suffering condition, he would vote against. We should have no more contest over the Central Park appropriation than over the State tax. Statute law required the appropriation to be made, and that was all about it. In regard to some of the items, if a majority of the Board were prepared to go against them, so was he.

Mr. TWEED said that as to the Central Park, the Commission had already come down $17,000 in the amount claimed by them, and he thought they might get along with $25,000 less.

Mr. PURDY said that the Committee had cut down everything to the very lowest point, and on yesterday they had an interview with the Central Park Commission, and they insisted that they could not get along with any amount less than the sum given them.

Mr. PURDY also suggested that, in regard to the Commissioners of Records, that the peremptory mandamus of the Supreme Court had been obeyed by inserting in the tax levy the sum claimed by them; that the Controller, he was assured, would pay nothing until the claim of the Commission was fully established.

Mr TWEED moved to strike out the $80,000 proposed to be given to the Central Park Commission for maintenance, &c. He thought it came with bad grace from that Commission to ask $40,000 for maintaining the Park before it was completed.

Mr. BLUNT thought that if $80,000 was demanded by the Central Park Commission, it must be reported; there was no option.

The motion to strike out was voted down—2 to 10; Supervisors Tweed and Bugg in the affirmative.

Upon the matter of the Record Commission appropriation, Supervisor Blunt, at great length and very forcibly, proceeded to review the circumstances of the whole case, declaring that the Record Commission had spent $[illegible],000 for work that could have been just as well done for $75,000; in one instance it was said the Commissioners had been deceived in regard to the cost of printing some of the papers in the County Clerk's office to the extent of $300,000, and then asked $200,000 more. He offered an amendment to the report, restricting the Controller from paying any part of this Record Commission appropriation until their right to it should be judicially agreed to, which was carried.

The report was then accepted, and the assessment-books confirmed, with the Record Commission and Central Park appropriations in. The vote was unanimous.

Mr. TWEED called attention to the fact that of the amount raised nearly one million and a half went to the State, $399,000 for school purposes, and the balance for general State tax. There was nearly a million of dollars a year expended on the Central Park, over which the Board has no control, and half a million for the police.

The Board then proceeded to complete the appointment of Registers. The Eleventh Ward was chosen as follows:

| Dist. | ELEVENTH WARD. |
|---|---|
| 1. | *J. M. Jackson, William N. Hedge.* Godfrey May. |
| 2. | *J. C. McKinley.* Joseph Schram. Peter Carroll. |
| 3. | *Edwin Stewart, Artemas Seybert.* Edward C. Brennan. |
| 4. | *Joseph Smith.* Benjamin McFarland. James Corvan. |
| 5. | *Hamilton Wade, James Morris.* Peter Boone. |
| 6. | *Joseph Southworth.* Simeon Decker. Lawrence Welsh. |
| 7. | *William Seybert, J. S. Harry.* Philip W. Eckhardt. |
| 8. | *J. G. Jaeger.* Gustavus Schmitt. John E. White. |
| 9. | *Charles Foster, Richard G. Hunt.* Richard H. Bishop. |
| 10. | *John T. Harding.* James McGowan. Joseph P. Martel. |
| 11. | *Lewis Jones, James Waldron.* Wm. Landers. |
| 12 | *L. R. May.* Frederick W. Loew. Edward V. Loew. |
| 13. | *John Kunkel, Joseph Thom.* Joseph Lyons. |
| 14. | *Richard W. Clark.* Mahlon Lockwood. Hunt. |
| 15 | *John Duke, James Pierson.* Elias P. Wisner. |
| 16. | *Edward A. Stanley.* Andrew McDevitt. John Cilley. |
| 17 | *John G. Beck, John Gangoff.* Joseph Schmitt. |
| 18. | *James McCarty.* B. Gerhardt. Barnard Carroll. |

Vacancies were supplied as follows:

| | *Resigned.* | *Elected in place.* |
|---|---|---|
| 8th Ward—VIth District | Wm. Palmer. | Henry Hilliard. |
| 10th Ward—VIIth District | Wm. Atkinson. | Jacob J. Cole. |
| | Geo. Rycard. | John Rynard. |
| 11th Ward—Xth Dist | C. H. Whittaker. | Geo. W. Travis, Jr. |
| 20th Ward—XIIth District | John Russo. | John H. Starkitt. |
| 21st Ward—IVth Dist. | L. Green. | Michael Gorsky. |
| 13th Ward—IIId District | Sam'l Reynolds. | J. W. S. VanRiper |

Adjourned to Monday, at 3 p. m.

KILLED BY A FALL.—On the 4th inst., a lad 14 years of age, named James Hart, while hoisting a crate of empty bottles to the third story of the building No. 37 South Moore street, fell backward through the hoistway. He was so seriously injured that death resulted yesterday at the New-York Hospital, whither he had been conveyed. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest on the body with the usual result.

## ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

### A MAN FOUND IN THE RIVER WITH HIS THROAT CUT AND HEAD CRUSHED.

Yesterday morning about 7½ o'clock, John Keefe, a resident of Williamsburgh, who is employed at the fitting dock No. 39 East River, near Pike street, discovered the body of a man floating to the dock. He immediately procured the assistance of a policeman, and drew the body from the water and placed it upon the pier. Upon examination it was discovered that the man's throat was cut, his skull broken, and the whole upper part of his face literally smashed in. Fresh blood was still issuing from the wounds, and it was evident that the body could have been in the water but a few hours. The sight was a most sickening one—a large powerfully built man, apparently in the prime of life, whose features were so horribly mutilated as to render identification apparently impossible. Beside the gaping wounds in the throat, the eyes were started and by contusions, and the nose beaten flat to one side of the face.

There can not be the slightest doubt but that the deceased was murdered in the course of the previous night, and the body afterward thrown into the water. The wound in the neck was not thought to be sufficient to cause death, but had the appearance of having been inflicted by an upward blow from an ax or other instrument evidently not very sharp. The contused wounds on the face and head might have been made with the head or blunt portion of an ax, or by a heavy club. There was also a stab in the left side of the neck but to what extent the weapon had penetrated could not be ascertained. The deceased was a very large man, about 6 feet 1 or 2 inches in hight, would weigh over 200 pounds, and possessed a fine muscular development. He was dressed simply in blue overalls and a white cotton shirt, which was saturated with blood. He appeared to be a native of Ireland, and probably about 35 years of age. He had no covering to his feet.

Information was immediately sent to Police Headquarters, and the Coroner was also notified. Coroner Schirmer and his deputy, Dr. Boutin, viewed the body, after which it was ordered to be removed to the Dead-House at Bellevue Hospital for identification. Commissioner Nicholson, of the Board of Charities and Correction, also examined the body, and identified the shirt worn by the deceased, which was marked "Island Hospital," as similar to those furnished to the patients at the Hospital on Blackwell's Island. As the right leg of the deceased, from the knee down, was enveloped in bandages it is supposed that he was a discharged Hospital patient. The Coroner decided that in the absence of any identification of the body or testimony bearing on the case it would be useless to hold an inquest until further investigations shall have been made. Meantime that official, as well as the Seventh Ward Police, will use every endeavor to solve the mystery.

## CITY ITEMS.

AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE RETURNED.—The ship Queen of the West, formerly of the New-York and Liverpool line of packets, built in this port about 1845, and stranded on the Irish coast in 1856 arrived at the pier on Wednesday last, under British colors in command of Capt. John Wm Barry, for many years engaged in the British East India trade. Notwithstanding the severe usage this ship received while ashore, she has a very favorable certificate from the British Lloyds. The Queen of the West lay off the Battery on Thursday, when the Baron Renfrew arrived and was dressed from keel to truck, and as his Royal Highness passed, the yards were manned, and three hearty cheers given.

STABBING AFFRAY.—About 8 o'clock on Thursday evening a seaman, named William Skinner, on board the bark Crusader, lying off the Battery and bound to Melbourne, stabbed the second mate, named Henry Haxon, of Philadelphia. He was on Friday morning taken to the City Hospital, and his wounds pronounced serious. The prisoner was brought ashore by an officer of the U. S. cutter Harriet Lane, and delivered to the U. S. Marshal.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.—This institution, located at No. 116 East Twentieth street, will be opened on next Monday evening, with an inaugural address by S. B. Barlow, M. D., President of the Homeopathic Medical Society.

NATURALIZATION.—The Committee of seven to furnish "tickets" for naturalization have been sitting for two or three days at Tammany Hall. But the Brooks alliance seems to have greatly damaged the machine, for instead of the crowd so wont to throng the doors in the palmy days of Tammany when votes were to be made, the Committee sit idly behind a long table, like so many Micawbers, "waiting for something to turn up."

At the Naturalization Office of the Republican Central Committee corner of City-Hall place and Reade street, Mr. Wm. M. Wermerskirch has upon the roll about 800 names, the applicants for the most part being of good honest Teutonic stock. Our adopted citizens should remember that there is but a short time left in which they can take out papers that will enable them to vote at the next election, as the law requires that in order to be a qualified elector, this shall be done ten days beforehand.

THE PRINCE ASSAILED BY A LUNATIC.—Soon after the Royal party left the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday morning a fellow, who looked like a sailor, ran after the barouche, and, shaking his fist at the Prince, roared: "Who are you? I can whip you, anyway! You will never be King of England if you live a hundred years." Some of the spectators declared that he threatened to shoot the Prince, but others assert that he said no such thing. He advanced to within a few feet of the carriage, but his further progress was stopped by a crowd of persons who gathered around him and at that moment policeman Rhodes of the Twenty-second Ward ran up and arrested him.

It is doubtful if the Royal party were aware of the disturbance or its cause. At all events, they paid no attention to it whatever. The officer took the man to the Station House, and subsequently before Justice Connolly. He gave his name as Edward Morcane, said he was an English Democrat, 30 years of age, and was employed as second mate of the steamer Santa Claus. He appeared to be quite intelligent and well informed, but was apparently in a disordered state of mind. He said he was employed on a steamboat lying over at Red Hook, and came over this morning to see what sort of a boy the Democrats of America were making fools of themselves over.

He declared himself an English Democrat, and raved about the oppression of the aristocracy. He insisted that Albert Edward should never be King of England, the English democracy would prevent it; and when they rose for that purpose he would go and help them fight their battles. They would never have another monarch in that country. No weapons were found upon him. He was taken before Justice Connolly at Jefferson Market, but no complainant appearing, he was discharged.

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE.—This Board met as usual yesterday, and dismissed Merritt Conway of the Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn, from the